Mr. Clay, Secretary of State, whose health, from his close attention to official duties, has been considerably impaired, visited Philadelphia a few days since, to consult some of the medical faculty of that city. Whilst there, he received an invitation to delay in Baltimore, a day or two, on his return, to give an opportunity for the citizens to pay their respects to him—which he accepted. The following details are given in the Baltimore papers—from which it will be seen, this distinguished gentleman still maintains that independence of character, which has ever been the boast of his friends.

BALTIMORE, May 13.

Visit of the Secretary of State.—The Secretary of State arrived in this city yesterday evening in the Steam Boat from Philadelphia. A large number of citizens engaged the Steam Boat Patuxent and met him at the mouth of the river. As soon as it was ascertained that he was on board, he was greeted with nine hearty cheers, and the Volunteer Band of Music, which accompanied the party, played many appropriate airs during the whole time that the two boats were in company. At Fort McHenry the Patuxent took the lead, and landed her passengers on Bowly's wharf, where an immense concourse of citizens had assembled to welcome this "Champion of Universal Liberty." When the boat, in which he came, touched the wharf, he was received with the most hearty and enthusiastic cheers, and was followed to his lodgings, at Barnum's, by several thousands of his fellow-citizens.

BALTIMORE, May 14.

Visit of the Secretary of State.

Mr. CLAY, agreeably to the notice given on his arrival in this city, received the visits of his fellow-citizens at the appointed hours. We were gratified to observe that he went through the fatigue necessarily attendant upon the reception of such a concourse of visitors, better than we apprehended he would be able to do, from the state of his health. Although he was attended by a numerous committee who cheerfully aided in introducing their fellow-citizens to him, yet such was the concourse of visitors, particularly in the evening, that many, we fear, were disappointed. It is to be regretted that his public duties would not permit him to continue with us another day, because, although we have scarcely ever witnessed the manifestation of more enthusiasm towards any public man, yet we should have been glad that an opportunity might have been afforded to all, who felt so disposed, to testify their high respect for this upright patriot and accomplished statesman.

Mr. Clay having declined a public dinner, was induced to accede to the request of a few friends to dine with them at an early hour; and afterwards, between 5 and 6 o'clock, he visited the venerable Charles Carrol, of Carrolton.

At the dinner the following toasts were given by the committee of invitation:

1. The President of the U. States.

2. A great Statesman has said "what is a public man worth who will not suffer for his country?" we have seen a public man sacrifice much for his country, and rise resplendently triumphant over the calumnies of his enemies.

Mr. Clay rose (evidently laboring under debility from indisposition, probably increased by the ceremonies of the day) and said—although I have been required, by the advice of my physicians, to abstain from all social entertainments, with their attendant excitements, I cannot leave Baltimore without saying a few words, by way of public acknowledgment for the cordial congratulations with which I have been received during my present visit.

I am not so vain as to imagine that any personal considerations have prompted the enthusiastic demonstrations by which my approach to this city, and my short sojourn, have been so highly distinguished. Their honored object has, it is true, some claim upon the justice, if not the sympathy of a highminded people. Singled out for proscription and destruction, he has sustained all the fury of the most ferocious attacks. Calumnious charges, directed against the honor of his public character, dearer than life itself, sanctioned and republished by one, who should have scorned to lend himself to such a vile purpose, have been echoed by a thousand profligate, or deluded tongues and presses. Supported by the consciousness of having faithfully discharged his duty, and defended by the virtue and intelligence of an enlightened people, he has stood, firm and erect, amidst all the bellowings of the political storm. What is a public man, what is any man worth, who is not prepared to sacrifice himself, if necessary, for the good of his country? But, continued Mr. Clay, the demonstrations which I have here witnessed, have a higher, and a nobler source than homage to an individual. They originate from that cause with which I am an humble associate—the cause of the country—the cause of the constitution—the cause of free institutions—they would otherwise be unworthy of freemen, and less gratifying to me.

I am not, I hope, so uncharitable as to accuse all the opponents of that cause with designs unfriendly to human liberty. I know that they make, many of them, sincerely, other professions.—They talk, indeed, of Republicanism, and some of them imprudently claim to be the exclusive Republican party.—Yes! we find men who, but yesterday, were the foremost in other ranks, upon whose revolting ears the grating sound of Republicanism ever fell, and upon whose lips the exotic word still awkwardly hangs, now exclaiming or acquiescing in the cry, that *they* are the Republican party! I had thought that if any one more than all other principles characterized the true Republican party, it was their ardent devotion to liberty—to its safety,—to all its guarantees. I had supposed that the doctrines of that school taught us to guard against the dangers of standing armies, to profit by the lessons which all history inculcates, and never to forget that liberty, and the predominance of the military principle, were utterly incompatible. The Republican party! In this modern, new fangled and heterogeneous party, Cromwell and Cæsar have recently found apologists. The judgment of centuries is reversed. Long established maxims are overturned—the Ethiopian is washed white, and the only genuine lovers of liberty were the Philips—the Cæsars—the Cromwells—the Mariuses and Syllas of former ages. It is time for slumbering patriotism to awake, when such doctrines are put forth from the Capitol and from popular assemblies. It is time that the *real* Republican party (I speak not of former divisions, springing from causes no longer existing, and which are sought to be kept up by some men in particular places for sinister purposes) that party, under whatever flag its members may have heretofore acted—that party, which loves freedom for freedom's sake, justly to estimate the impending perils, and to proceed with an energy and an union, called for by the existing crisis in the Republic. Regardless of all imputations, and proud of the opportunity of free and unrestrained intercourse with all my fellow-citizens, if it were physically possible, and compatible with my official duties, I would visit every State, go to every town, and hamlet, address every man in the Union, and exhort them, by their love of country—by their love of liberty—for the sake of themselves and their posterity,—in the name of their venerated ancestors—in the name of the human family, deeply interested in the fulfilment of the trust committed to their hands—by all the past glory which we have won—by all that awaits us as a nation, if we are true and faithful, in gratitude to HIM who hath hitherto so signally blessed us, to pause, solemnly pause, and contemplate the precipice which yawns before us! If, indeed, we have incurred the divine displeasure, and it be necessary to chastise this people with the rod of his vengeance, I would humbly prostrate myself before Him, and implore his mercy to visit our favored land with war, with pestilence, with famine, with any scourge other than Military rule, or a blind and heedless enthusiasm for mere military renown.

Gentlemen, I wish I had strength to expatiate on this interesting subject, but I am admonished by the state of my health to desist. I pray your acceptance of my thanks for the sentiment with which you have honored me, and your permission to offer one, which I hope will be approved by you.

Genuine Republicans of every faith, who, true to the cause of liberty, would guard it against all pernicious examples.

Dreadful Explosion.—On the 26th ult. the Powder Mill of Messrs. Hoyt and Ingersoll, in South Lee, (Mass.) containing about *three and a half tons of Powder*, blew up with a most tremendous report. The workmen were at the time sleeping a few rods from the Mill, in a temporary building, which was nearly demolished—yet, surprising as it may seem, they escaped unhurt. The explosion was occasioned by sparks from the coal house, which it is supposed was set on fire by an incendiary. *Weekly Visitor.*

The Charleston papers state that there is an "African man" to be seen in that city, "who has without any assignable cause, almost entirely changed his color. His face, hands, and feet are original black, the rest of his skin is a perfectly healthy white." To naturalists and Medical men, he is unquestionably a subject for curious speculation.

THE UNFORTUNATE MOOR.

The subject of the following interesting narrative was in Hagerstown, on Monday & Tuesday, and left it on Wednesday morning, on his way to Washington City, from whence he will proceed to his native country. He is accompanied by his wife. His travelling expenses are paid by the Colonization Society, and his wife's by contributions from the charitable.

From the African Repository.

A gentleman in Natchez has communicated the following account of an individual who is now offered as an emigrant to the Colony of Liberia. The Society has every disposition to aid the unfortunate man, and it is hoped that he may get a passage in the next expedition.

NATCHEZ, (Miss.) Dec. 13, 1827.

DEAR SIR: I address you in behalf of an unfortunate man, a native of Africa, who has been held in slavery in this State, for thirty nine years. A letter has been addressed to the Department of State concerning this person, under the hope that the General Government might consider him a fit subject for their interposition. As yet, however, I believe nothing has been done. Believing he might be of incalculable importance to the colony at Liberia, I have no hesitation in offering you the suggestions of my own mind.

The person to whom I allude, has been familiarly called PRINCE, his real name is ABDUHL RAHHAMAN. He was born in 1762, at Tombuctoo, where his uncle Abu Abrahim was at that time King. The father of Prince was sent out as Governor to Footah Jallo, which was at that time a colony of, or in some manner tributary to, Tombuctoo. This country afterwards became independent of the mother country, and Almam Abrahim was made King. Prince, after completing his education, entered the army. He very soon rose to distinction, and at the age of twenty-six was appointed to the command of an army of about two thousand men, to be employed against the Hebohs, a tribe of negroes at the mouth of Footah Jallo. He marched into their country, and succeeded in putting them to flight; and laid waste their towns. Believing his object accomplished, he commenced his retreat. The Hebohs, however, rallied, and by a circuitous route and rapid marches, ambushed themselves in a narrow defile of the mountain, through which Prince was to pass. He fell into the snare, and with almost his entire army was made prisoner and sold to the Mandingoes, and by them put on board a slave ship then upon the coast.

Prince has been the property of Col. James F——, of this place, during his whole captivity. During that time, Col. F—— states he has never known him intoxicated. He makes no use of ardent spirits. He never detected him in a falsehood, nor has he ever known him guilty of a mean action. And though born and raised in affluence, he has submitted to his fate without a murmur; and has been an industrious and faithful servant.

The story of this man's life is eventful and interesting. Did my conviction of its truth depend exclusively on my confidence in the fidelity of his own narrative, I could scarcely entertain a shadow of doubt. Fortunately, however, the most incredulous may be satisfied.

Dr. C——, a highly distinguished physician of this place, now deceased, knew Prince intimately at Teembo, in Footah Jallo. He was taken by Prince to his own house, where, during a long and painful illness of a disease peculiar to that climate, he was treated with kindness and humanity. They were recognized by each other in this country; and Prince now relates their first meeting here as deeply affecting.

Exertions were made on the part of Dr. C——, to emancipate him, and enable him to return to his native country. From causes altogether inexplicable to me, it was never effected.

That Prince is a Moor, there can be little doubt. He is six feet in height; and though sixty-five years of age, he has the vigor of meridian life.—When he arrived in this country, his hair hung in long and flowing ringlets, far below his shoulders. Much against his will, his master compelled him to submit to the shears; and this ornament, which the Moor would part with in his own country only with his life, since that time he has entirely neglected. It has become coarse, and in some degree curly. His skin also, by long service in the sun, and the privations of bondage, has been materially changed, and his whole appearance indicates the Footah rather than the Moor. But Prince states explicitly, and with an air of pride, that not a drop of Negro blood runs in his veins. He places the Negro in a scale of being infinitely below the Moor. His prejudices, however, have been so far removed as to allow him to marry a negress; and he thereby has a numerous offspring, of children and grand children, now in slavery.

At my own request, Prince often visits me—He is extremely modest, polite, and intelligent. I have frequently examined him in the geography of his own and contiguous countries—their political condition, forms of government, manners and customs, religion, &c. &c. His knowledge is accurate to the minutest degree, so far as I have compared it with the best authorities. He possesses a large stock of valuable information of the countries south of the Great Desert. North of that, he has never travelled.

Prince was educated, and perhaps still is, nominally at least, a Mahomedan. I have conversed with him much upon the subject, and find him friendly disposed towards the Christian Religion. He is extremely anxious for an Arabic Testament. He has heard it read in English and admires its precepts. His principal objections are that CHRISTIANS DO NOT FOLLOW THEM. His reasoning upon this subject is pertinent, and, to our shame, is almost unanswerable. I can only remind him of the fallability of man, and from his own position, endeavor to show him the necessity of the great Atonement, and the mercy of God through Christ to erring man.

The father of Prince died soon after the capture of his son. His brother Almam Abduhl Gabdric succeeded to the throne, and, I believe, is the present reigning monarch.—Prince states that he himself is entitled to the throne from this circumstance. His brother is of the half blood—his mother being an African. This circumstance, it appears, [illegible] ded there is no disparity in moral qualities, creates preference. But he has no wish to enter again the bustle of public life. Many years of servitude have entirely subdued his ambition for power. He will be happy—he speaks to me upon this subject with a countenance beaming with joy—if he can return to his native country, live the friend of the white man, and die in the land of his fathers.

I would here mention that Col. F. is ready to give him up without an equivalent. I have also explained to Prince the object of the establishment at Liberia. He speaks with gratitude of the benevolent design; and, taking into view the very short distance between that place and his own country, he feels assured he can be of very great service to that colony.

I now commend him to the favorable consideration of your Society. I cannot persuade myself but that you will seize with avidity an instrument that appears so completely adapted to your wants. It is possible—is it improbable that Abduhl Rahhaman may become the chief pioneer of civilization to unenlightened Africa: that, armed with the Bible, he may be the foremost of that band of pilgrims who shall roll back the mighty waves of darkness and superstition, and plant the cross of the Redeemer upon the furthermost mountains of Kong! Wishing, Rev. Sir, the humane Society of which you are the able organ all the success that so noble a cause merits; and commending it to the guidance of Him who doeth all things well, I remain with the highest respect, &c.

The Captive African restored to Liberty.

Letter from a gentleman of Natchez to a Lady of Cincinnati.

NATCHEZ, April 7th, 1828.

"This letter will be handed to you by a very extraordinary personage—no less than your old acquaintance Prince, (or Ibrahim,) who is now FREE, and on his way to his own country; where he was captured in battle, nearly forty years ago, and has been in slavery nearly the whole of that long period, upon the plantation of Mr. Thomas Foster, of this county. I am much gratified to have been the instrument of his emancipation—although from his advanced age (sixty-six years) he can possess merely a glimpse of the blessings to which he was entitled from his birth.

"As I happen to have a leisure half hour, I will give you a sketch of the manner in which his liberation has been brought about: you may recollect, that I frequently suggested to him, that if he would write a letter to his country I would have it conveyed for him to his own country. I think it was early in the spring of 1826, that he wrote his letter in my office, which I directed to the care of our Consul General at Tangier (Capt. John Mullowny). Thomas B. Reed, Esq. one of our Senators, took charge of the letter to Washington, from whence it was sent by the Department of State to its destination. During last summer, I received a letter from the Department of State, informing me that the letter had been forwarded, and a translation of it returned, and I was requested to inquire on what terms Mr. Foster would liberate Prince, to the intent that he might be returned to his own country. On applying to Mr. F. he agreed to give him up without any compensation, conditioned, that he should not enjoy his liberty in this country. I informed the President of the result of my inquiry, and a few weeks ago, received a letter from Mr. Clay, asking of me to complete the agency, and to send Prince on to Washington City; for which purpose I was authorized to draw for a sum of money necessary to defray the expenses of his journey and to clothe him if necessary. But the poor old man, when the news was communicated to him that he was to be free and return to his own country, where he is, we have no doubt, a lawful king, (of a country called Timboo) he looked at the old companion of his slavery—the mother of his nine children:—he could not agree to part with her,—she too—how could she part with him!—She wished to follow him to the end of the world.—What was to be done? I had no authority to interfere as to her, and I felt almost grieved that I had taken a solitary step in the business, believing that the separation of the old couple would no doubt accelerate the death of both. However, it rejoices me to to tell you Isabella is with Prince—they will both call and see "Miss Jane"—as the old man, you recollect, always called you. I applied again to Mr. Foster, who is a truly amiable and worthy man; he could not find it in his heart to separate his old and faithful servants, and for a very small sum, (compared to the value of Isabella as a servant) he agreed to give her up. So soon as his intentions were known, I requested a young gentleman of the bar to head a subscription paper for Prince, asking of his friends to assist him to purchase his wife. Two hundred dollars was the sum required. In a very few days he had a surplus of $93. Several gentlemen gave him $10, one gave him $15, many gave him $5, and very few less than $1.

"Prince has also several certificates voluntarily given to him, of his uncommon good conduct for twenty four years. N. A. Ware, Esq. has kindly undertaken to see him safe to Washington City. I expect he will remain three or four days in Cincinnati, and as he will call on you in all his finery, (I have had an elegant Moorish dress made for him) and perhaps attract some attention, I write you this long history, that you may be enabled to give some account of your distinguished visitor.

"Prince is really a most extraordinary man—born to a kingdom—well educated, for he now writes Arabic in a most elegant style—brought a slave into a foreign country, he has sustained a character for honesty and integrity which is almost beyond parallel; he has been faithful, honest, humble and industrious, and although he adheres strictly to the religion of his country (Mahometism) he expresses the greatest respect for the Christian religion, and is very anxious to obtain a Testament in his own language, that he may read the history of Jesus Christ. I wrote to the President to request one for him, but that part of my letter was not answered. I am however in hopes, if one is to be had at Washington City, he will be gratified on his own application for it.

"Prince called to see us yesterday, with his wife and sons, who are really the finest looking young men I have seen. They were all genteelly dressed [illegible] ness. I hope the old man will be able to realise his prospects & regain his property; which if he does, he says he can buy them free AT TEN PRICES."

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The twelfth anniversary of this Institution was celebrated in the city of New York on Thursday morning week. The meeting was held in the large room at the City Hotel, which was crowded to excess.

The Commercial Advertiser says, the President, Col. Richard Varick, took the chair. He introduced to the audience the Rev. Dr. Hyde, from Massachusetts, who commenced the exercises of the day by reading a chapter from the prophecy of Isaiah. Several letters were then read from members invited to attend the meeting. Among them was one from his Excellency John Quincy Adams, in which he regretted that it was not in his power to accept the invitation of the Society, and expressed a wish for its prosperity, and his fervent hope, that through its instrumentality, under the blessing of Providence, the gospel of Christ might be spread "from sea to sea, and from the rivers to the ends of the earth." The President then read an address of considerable length, in which he adverted to the resignation of the venerable John Jay. In mentioning the names of those members who have died since the last anniversary, he paid a tribute to the memory of the late Governor Clinton. The report of the Treasurer, John Adams, Esq. was next read, and then the annual report, of which the following is an analysis.

Since the last meeting of this Society, death has passed through the ranks of its guardians, and four of its Vice Presidents are no more among the living; TILGHMAN, WORTHINGTON, PHILIPS, and CLINTON. In alluding to the death of the late Governor Clinton, the report states that he was always the decided friend of the Bible cause, and in his address delivered last year, when he presided, his desire was that it might long retain its zeal and catholic character, and keep pace, in all its interests, with the increase of our growing population. The Society have also to mourn the death of one of its Managers, Thomas Eddy, of the society of Friends.

The past year has been one of great prosperity to the Bible cause. A deep interest was excited at the last annual meeting, and new zeal enkindled. There has been a much greater demand, for the word of life, the past year, than in any former year.

Books Printed.—The whole number of books printed the past year, or now in the press, amount to 118,750, viz:—

English Bibles,	65,250
English Testaments,	53,000
German Bibles,	500
Total,	118,750

Books Issued.—From the 1st of May, 1827, to the 1st of May, 1828, there have been issued from the depository:

Bibles in English,	73,426
Testaments in English,	57,075
Bibles in Spanish,	1,643
Testaments in Spanish,	1,447
Bibles in French,	299
Testaments in French,	270
German Bibles,	312
German Testaments,	88
Welsh Bibles,	43
Dutch Bibles,	10
Gælic,	1
Portuguese Testaments,	11
Mohawk Gospels,	4
Making an aggregate of	134,629

Being an increase over the issues of the eleventh year, of 62,986. Of the issues of the last, 127,347 have been by direct sale, and 7,260 as gratuitous distribution.

In conclusion, "who does not rejoice that to the word of God is now given such a free course? Go back a few centuries and the sacred oracles were rarely to be found, and when found, were but in a written form, and mostly in languages which had ceased to be spoken. Now these Holy writings are translated into nearly two hundred living tongues, and copies of them have become almost like the stars of Heaven, innumerable. Looking up to Him, who has given us his word to be the "man of our Council," let us in this season of our solemnities resolve never to cease from our labors, till every dweller on our mountains and our vales shall possess the word; no, not until all nations shall read in their own tongue the wonderful works of God."

ANAGRAMS.——Anagrams have been supposed to be *prophetic.* This idea has been fortified by many instances:—The following might be added to the list:

By transposing the fifteen letters composing the name of

Thomas Jefferson,

they will be found to produce this strong and characteristic declaration—

"Host of man is free!"

corresponding in a wonderful manner with the first assertion of this great "Apostle of liberty."

"All men are born free:"

and by combining the *numerical* power of these letters, they will produce 1774—the year in which he first entered the American Congress, and gave the great impulse to our revolutionary movement.

We hope the following will not prove equally ominous and prophetic:

By transposing, in like manner, the 20 letters composing the words

General Andrew Jackson,

they will be found to produce this remarkable and fearful sentence—

"Crown and see a real King, or *"See a real King and Crown."*

Comment is left to the reader.

DARIEN, (Geo.) April 8.

Whatever of the vegetable kingdom escaped Sunday night's frost was wholly [illegible] last night.—[illegible] of the country and sea [illegible] the total extinction of [illegible]

The following beautiful compliment to a newly married pair, was written by S. G. C. Brainerd, late editor of the Conn. Mirror.

I saw two clouds at morning,
Ting'd with the rising sun,
And in the dawn they floated on,
And mingled into one;
I thought that morning cloud was blest,
It mov'd so sweetly to the west.

I saw two summer currents
Flow smoothly to their meeting,
And join their course with silent force,
In peace each other greeting;
Calm was their course thro' banks of green,
While dimpling eddies play'd between.

Such be your gentle motion,
Till life's last pulse shall beat,
Like summer's beam and summer's stream,
Float on in joy to meet
A calmer sea, where storms shall cease—
A purer sky—where all is peace.

Of Winds.—"The air, from its extreme lightness, is capable of very great changes from causes apparently of a slight nature; and whenever it is rarified by heat, or condensed by cold, will always possess a tendency, from its particular nature, to preserve an equal state of lightness or density, and the heavier air will acquire a motion towards the thinner air, and thereby occasion, if in any considerable quantity, a current or stream of air. For nature, who is ever just to herself, will always endeavor to preserve an equilibrium.

Between 30 degrees of north latitude and the same degrees of south latitude, which are only a few degrees each way, without the limits of the tropical circles, there is a constant east wind throughout the year, in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the cause of which, from what has been premised, it is not difficult to assign. The sun in passing over the earth from east to west, as he must heat the air which is more immediately under the operations of his direct rays, will consequently expand the air by his influence, and thereby render it lighter than that which is not so affected. Hence, that which is to the eastward of it, after recovering a part of that density which it had lost, in its turn, will press forward by the force of gravity to the westward, where the air is lighter, in order to restore the equilibrium which the sun's rarifying influence had interrupted. And as this will be successive, each part in its turn being equally rarified and equally pressed upon by the dense air to the east of it, a perpetual east wind must consequently be found within those limits.

But as the sun never declines either way more than 23 degrees and a half from the equator, it will follow that there must be a tendency of wind towards the equator, between that limit and the parallel where the effects of this influence begin to be less certain, and this constant current of air near what is called the northern limits will blow from the N. E. or some part of that quarter, and those near the southern limits from the S. E. but all tending to support and preserve the equilibrium of the air between the tropics, where it must be more rarified and expanded than in other parts of the atmosphere; because, as we have observed, the sun is always perpendicular to some part of this space or portion of the globe.

If the whole surface of the globe consisted of sea only, this wind, within these limits, would universally prevail.

In the middle of the great oceans of the Atlantic and the Pacific, where no interruptions from mountainous lands or continents occur, this is actually found to be the case. But there are other parts of this space or portion, in which large continents are met with, and by which this general conclusion is very forcibly affected, without detracting from the credit of the general principle,—for the interposition of large continents and lofty mountains must unavoidably occasion a great variety of winds which may differ from the general one.

It is by a due attention to the directions of these winds, that the voyages to the East Indies are now performed in so much less a period of time than during the last century and the beginning of the present."

Cut Glass Pedlars.—We advise our friends whose wives are "given to bargaining" to keep an eye for a few days upon their *garments* (if they have any) which are not in daily use—otherwise they will for a certainty be bartered for *cut glass*.

The cut glass pedlars are now making their semi-annual circuit—and at "this present" they are in this city— They are specious personages—and by the aid of their glass, they make a captivating display—and then, they are so accomodating—The times are hard—and therefore they dont expect money, for their ware—They'll take "*old clothes*" and if your husband happen to have none other, and those are on his back—why—they'll take feathers—but they must be very lively—and if per chance there be but one bed in the house, besides what the children sleep on—they enquire for *epaulets* and old white top boots. This [illegible] been informed of the fact) a lady who is called "*curious* at a trade" took of them a trifling article, (the cost of which was but $1 50,) and paid for it in *epaulets*. She thought they were of no use to her husband, because he was no longer a military man; here she was right, but sad to relate—the epaulets were *borrowed!*—But the epaulets, tho' the husband has $6 to pay for the loss of them, did'nt after all, purchase this *dollar and a half trifle*. They were given to bind the bargain—while it took a coat which would have sold for $7 (under the hammer)—to *complete the contract*.

Those of our readers who never experienced the blessings of matrimony, will excuse our particularity, as the subject is of a serious nature, and one on which too much cannot be said, while the ladies continue to indulge this *trading* propensity. One word in conclusion—if you want cut glass—buy it at the shops—We have merchants who keep it—and what they sell—they warrant—and—they sell it at 100 per cent cheaper than you can buy it of these *pedlars*. True they want cash for it—but remember—*epaulets* are *cash*—and when you pay in epaulets—you "pay dearly for the whistle."—*Conn. Mirror.*

AN ACT

Concerning small Notes for the payment of Money.

Sect. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That from and after the 1st day of January next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, or body corporate, with the intention to create or put into circulation, or continue in circulation, a paper circulating medium, to issue, circulate, or directly or indirectly cause to be issued or circulated, any note, bill, check, ticket or paper, purporting or evidencing, or intending to purport or evidence, that any sum less than five dollars will be paid to the order of any person, or to any person receiving or holding such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, or to the bearer of the same, or that it will be received in payment of any debt or demand, or that the bearer of the same, or any person receiving or holding the same, will be entitled to receive any goods or effects of the value of any sum less than five dollars; and that from and after the said 1st day of January next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, or body corporate, to make, issue or pay away, pass, exchange or transfer, or cause to be made, issued, paid away, passed, exchanged or transferred, any bank note, bill, ticket or paper purporting to be a bank note, or of the nature, character or appearance of a bank note, or calculated for circulation as a bank note, of any less denomination than five dollars.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That any and every person and persons and body corporate, offending against any of the provisions of the first section of this act, shall forfeit & pay for every such offence the sum of five dollars, to be recovered by any person suing for the same, as debts of like amount are by law recoverable, one half for his own use and the other half for the use of the overseers, guardians or directors of the poor of the city, county, district or township within which such offence shall have been committed.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That no such note, bill, check, ticket or paper mentioned in the first section of this act, shall be held or taken to be void or of null effect by reason thereof, but all suits and actions may be brought and sustained on such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding, and in such suits or actions, if the same shall be determined in favor of the plaintiff, judgment shall be rendered for the principal sum due on such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, together with interest thereon, at the rate hereinafter provided for, and full costs.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the drawer and acceptor of any such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, and every person or body corporate who shall indorse, or in any way put his or their name upon the same, shall be liable to pay to any holder thereof, together with the principal sum expressed therein, interest thereon, to be calculated at and after the rate of twenty per cent per annum, from the time when such note, bill, check, ticket or paper was first issued, and that without any demand upon the drawer or acceptor, or any endorser or party to the same.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That any person or persons, or body corporate who shall have paid away, passed, exchanged or transferred any such note, bill, check, ticket or paper shall be liable to any holder thereof, and shall pay to him or her, together with the principal sum expressed therein interest [illegible] at the rate [illegible] from the time when such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, was first issued, and that without any demand on the drawer or acceptor or any endorser or party to the same.

Sect. 6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That in the trial or hearing of any suit or action which may be brought upon any such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, if the time when the same was first issued shall not be clearly proved, then the same shall be deemed and taken to have been first issued one year before the bringing of such suit or action, and interest shall be calculated thereon, at the rate of twenty per cent. accordingly.

Sect. 7. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That so much of the fifth section of the act passed the eleventh day of April, 1827, entitled "an act to establish a bank in the county of Lebanon and for other purposes," as prohibited any bank incorporated by this commonwealth from receiving after the first of September last, any notes of banks not authorized by the laws of this state of a lower denomination than five dollars, be and the same is hereby suspended until the first of January next; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth to cause this act to be published immediately after its passage in at least one newspaper in each county in which a newspaper may be published, for the space of one month, and for the space of one month immediately previous to the 1st of January next, and to forward a copy of the same to each of the Prothonotaries of the respective courts in the several counties of this commonwealth, to be by him put up in his office, and to be read on the 1st and 3d days of each term in open court for the ensuing year.

NER MIDDLESWARTH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL STURGEON,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, the twelfth day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight.

J. ANDW. SHULZE.

May 14, 1828. 4t.

NOTICE.

WHERAS my wife, SUSAN D. COLE, has left my dwelling without a just cause: therefore I forewarn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting. Also, I forewarn all persons from harboring her and my child, *Susannah Cole*, about four years old, or carrying off of said girl, detaining, concealing of, or any other act or acts whatever, contrary to law.

MERRYMAN COLE.

Oxford, Adams county, Pa
May 3, 1828 } 3t

N. B. The child was taken away by illegal steps, in my absence.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on *Friday the 30th of May, inst.* at George Myers' Tavern, in Franklin township,

A TRACT OF
MOUNTAIN LAND,

situate in Menallen township, Adams county, on the Shippensburg Road, adjoining lands of —— Minter, James Bell, Esq and others, containing

43 ACRES,

more or less, of Patented Land—well covered with Chesnut & Chesnut-Oak Timber. It will be sold in Lots of 10 Acres, or all together, to suit purchasers

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

JOHN L. FULLER,
Attorney for the Heirs of Geo Gilbert, dec'd

May 6. 3t

Notice is hereby Given,

To the Creditors of

JOHN PARR,

LATE of Germany township, Adams county, dec'd, that the Subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS to settle and adjust the rates and proportions due the Creditors of said deceased, and will meet for that purpose, at the house of Mrs Winrott, Innkeeper, in Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 10th of June next*, at 10 o'clock, A M when and where the Creditors are requested to exhibit their claims.

SAMUEL SLOAN,
THOMAS J. COOPER,
WM M'CLELLAN, Jr.

May 6 td

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and they have appointed *Tuesday the 27th of May inst.* for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg—when & where you may attend if you think proper.

UPTON NORRIS.

May 6 3t

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Military Inhabitants of the Second Brigade Fifth Division Pennsylvania Militia.

Fellow-Soldiers!

I wish to be considered as a Candidate for the Office of
BRIGADE INSPECTOR,
and respectfully solicit your suffrages.

CHARLES F. KEENER.

May 13. te

To the Military Inhabitants of the Second Brigade of the Fifth Division Pennsylvania Militia.

Fellow Soldiers!

I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of
BRIGADE INSPECTOR.
Should I be so fortunate as to obtain that Office, I pledge myself to discharge its duties to the best of my knowledge and ability.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.
JACOB SANDERS.

March 18. te

To the enrolled Militia composing the Second Brigade, Fifth Division, Pennsylvania Militia.

Fellow-Soldiers!

I wish to be considered as a Candidate for the Office of
BRIGADE INSPECTOR,
at the ensuing election. Your votes will be thankfully received, and gratefully remembered.

SAMUEL E. HALL.

March 25. te

To the Voters of the Second Brigade Fifth Division Pa. Militia.

Fellow-Soldiers!

I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of
BRIGADE INSPECTOR,
at the ensuing election. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain that office, I pledge myself to discharge its duties with justice and impartiality.

The public's humble servant,
JOSEPH J. KUHN.

April 1. te

To the Military Inhabitants of the Second Brigade Fifth Division Pennsylvania Militia.

Fellow-Soldiers!

At the request of my friends I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of
BRIGADE INSPECTOR.
Your votes will be thankfully recceived and gatefully remembered.

I am, respectfully, &c.
JAMES M'ILHENNY.

April 8. te

To the Voters of the Second Brigade Fifth Division Pa. Militia.

Fellow-Soldiers!

I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of
BRIGADE INSPECTOR,
at the ensuing election. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain that office, I pledge myself to discharge its duties with justice and impartiality.

The public's humble servant,
WILLIAM SHEAKLEY.

May 6 te

To the Volunteers and Militia of the Second Brigade Fifth Division Pennsylvania Militia.

Fellow-Soldiers!

At the request of a number of my fellow-soldiers I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the office of BRIGADE INSPECTOR—Your votes will be thankfully received and gratefully remembered

I am, respectfully, &c.
JACOB COCHNOWER.

May 6. te

To the voters of the Second Brigade Fifth Division Pa Militia.

Fellow Soldiers!

I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of
BRIGADE INSPECTOR,
at the ensuing election Should I be so fortunate as to obtain that office, I pledge myself to discharge its duties with justice and impartiality

JAMES CLARKE.

April 29. te

TRACT DEPOSITORY.

THE Public are informed that a new and well selected supply of TRACTS, in the English and German language, has lately been received, and is for sale at the store of Mr Buehler These interesting and useful little volumes, costing but one or two cents each, are earnestly recommended to the friends of religion in general Parents cannot spend a few cents for a better purpose than the purchase of a few tracts for instruction and amusement of their children or for the benefit of families. wishing an entire copy of the tracts, a few sets have been received, bound in six volumes, price [illegible] cents per volume Auxiliary Societies can be supplied on the same terms as at the parent institution.

Gettysburg, March 25

CASH given for clean Linen & Cotton
RAGS at this Office

WOOL CARDING.

THE Subscriber will commence the Wool Carding business, at *Arnold's Mill,* 1½ miles west of Littlestown, Penn. on the 1st day of May next.

The public are hereby informed, that he has fixed upon the following places, in Adams county, to receive wool:—At the house of Jacob Sell, in Germany township; F. Leas' tavern, Littlestown; Michael Slagle's, Conowago; Samuel Swope's, Bonaughtown; John Keefer's, Two Taverns; Black's Mill, Rock Creek; Wm. King's, Hunterstown; Basil Hoke's, Hanover; and at the store of George Arnold, Gettysburg; And at the following places in Frederick county, Md.:—At the tavern of Joseph Keefer, on the turnpike road; Groves' Mill, on Pipe Creek; Mouse's Mill, on the same creek; Mr. Rineard's tavern, on turnpike; Sell's Mill, on the Monocacy; and at the tavern of Mr. Dukehart, in Taney-Town.

The subscriber will commence calling at each of the above places for Wool, on the 1st of May next, and will continue to call and take away the wool and return it in rolls, alternately every two weeks throughout the season. The Machinery is entirely new, and the cards of the new kind, called the cylinder cards, which is a great improvement in Wool Carding; together with a person well acquainted with the Carding business, to attend to the machinery.

Persons leaving wool at any of the above places will please leave their name upon the bags. They may depend upon the subscriber punctually calling at each of the above places every two weeks, as above stated: and may rely upon having their work done in the neatest and best manner.

JOHN ARNOLD.

March 4. 6m

DAVID HEAGY,

CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he intends carrying on said business, in all its various branches, from 1st April next, at the shop now occupied by *John Sheets*, Carpenter, in West York-street, Gettysburg—and intends having all kinds of

FURNITURE

made, such as *Mahogany, Cherry* and *Maple,* in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. He will also be prepared for

COFFIN MAKING.

He intends to have constantly on hand, different kinds of Furniture, such as *Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Sideboards, Gentlemen & Ladies' Secretaries, &c.* which are warranted to be substantially finished, and will be sold on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, March 4. tf

ATTENTION!

THE *Union Battalion of Adams County*, will parade, for inspection, in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 24th inst.*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

GEO. ZIEGLER, *Major.*

May 6. tp

OSCAR
WIND-FLOWER,

WILL be kept for service this season, from the 11th of April, until the 17th of July next, viz. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, until 1 o'clock, P. M. of each week, at the stable of the subscribers in York-street, Gettysburg, and on Fridays and Saturdays, in Emmitsburg, Frederick county, Md

Oscar Windflower

is a beautiful Chesnut Sorrel, 4 years old in August next, near sixteen hands high, and handsomely marked He was gotten by Oscar Junior, bred by Gov. Ogle, of Md. and afterwards owned by Col. John Tayloe, his grandsire was gotten by the imported horse Gabriel, his grand dam on the side of his sire, is a full sister of Col Tayloe's Belvoir, which was by the imported horse Medley, Gimcrack, Cripple, Arabian, his great grand dam, Dr Jan[illegible] Edelen's famous running mare [illegible], by the imported [illegible] Spread Eagle The dam of this Colt [illegible] Windflower mare, remark[illegible] and [illegible] ble, owned by Mr Thomas Lee She is pronounced by judges [illegible] to any mare on the Continent, his grand dam got by the imported horse Jolly Sailor To give an idea of [illegible] tion, we will mention [illegible] Judges of the Exhibition of the Stock [illegible] fair in the Fall of 18[illegible] [illegible] premium, as well [illegible] blood as his figure [illegible] and action It is thought unnecessary to make a further detail of his Pedigree, as his appearance [illegible] him to any gentleman [illegible] proper to call and [illegible]

Great care will [illegible] of Mares sent, but no acc[illegible] dents (*For par[illegible]*)

JOHN ASH

Gettysburg, April [illegible]